

## DANIELS ATTACKED IN THE NAVY LEAGUE

Dean Gregory Defends Right to Sell War Munitions Abroad.

### DENY FORD'S CHARGES

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The right of the United States to manufacture war munitions and export them to all except enemies of the country was defended from an international law viewpoint by Charles Noble Gregory, dean of George Washington University law school at today's session of the Navy League.

Other prominent speakers were Henry White, ex-ambassador to France; Representative Gardner of Massachusetts; and Dr. Charles Richmond, president of Union College, Schenectady.

Vigorous denial of the charge made by Henry Ford of Worcester, Massachusetts, and other defense societies are being financed by or under the influence of the big munition makers was made by H. H. Chamberlain of Worcester, representing the National Security League.

Dean Gregory said he claimed the right of the business and laboring men of the United States to make and sell munitions abroad "because these rights are lawful, because all nations have agreed to them, because they conduce to the welfare not only of our country but of mankind, and are therefore political and right."

### Chief Bulwark of Defense.

The ability of a peaceful commercial state to freely exchange her wealth for war supplies in the world's markets, he said, is her one great defense, and her one chief bulwark. If she could not use her cash and her credit in the world's markets to equate her needs, she would be merely a lure to the robber states, a source of weakness and not of strength.

"If a nation the moment she is assailed finds all outside ports closed to her, if she must resist the premeditated and prepared attack with such munitions as she has on hand, then either the peaceful commercial nation must be rapidly and hopelessly conquered and enslaved or they must change their whole type and adopt the military policy in its entirety, and to be safe keep always at the top notch of preparedness, with nothing lacking to defeat any foe."

"Why tempt the secret preparation and sudden aggression by greatly reducing the resources of the defending powers? Why aid the wolf with the lamb? Why by a change of law and policy aid and encourage the predatory policy and debilitate defense? Such change must stimulate war and dissension."

Attorney General White spoke of the harmful effect exerted abroad by the fact that politics enters into the diplomatic, military and naval services, by which the United States is brought into contact with other countries. He said foreign nations "know that political considerations or the length of purse strings usually outweigh any other motives in the selection of our chiefs of foreign embassies and legations." He declared that because of politics "our army and navy are not in the highest state of efficiency, but very much the reverse, and that what is known as 'preparedness' has become a Democratic political issue."

### Gardner Attacks Daniels.

Attacking Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Representative Gardner said that the "desire to defend the Treasury, the postoffice, the revenue, the customs, all these factors have played their part in causing our neglect of the navy." "I have no doubt," he said, "that the navy is the most neglected of our departments, after all this winter's hearings, he added, 'we do not know the full truth about ammunition or target practice or torpedoes or mines.'"

"The public has not been told the whole story," he said. "I do not mean to say that we have been doing many absolute mistakes, but that we have been doing many mistakes, and that we have been doing many mistakes, and that we have been doing many mistakes."

Mr. Charles A. Richmond denied that there was any fear of military preparedness in the preparation to "guard our inheritance of democracy."

### COAL MINERS RATIFY WAGE AGREEMENT

Referendum Vote Is 84,496 to 42,820—Two Year Contract.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.—The wage agreement adopted at a conference of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of the coal mine owners in New York has been ratified by a referendum vote of the members of the miners' organization. The announcement was made today by William Green, international secretary-treasurer of the union. The vote was 84,496 in favor of the agreement and 42,820 against it.

### RICH MAN AS CORRESPONDENT.

T. V. Elliott Asks \$50,000 From Alberto Campanile.

THUNDERBOLT, a promoter and efficiency expert, has filed suit in the Supreme Court for \$50,000 damages against Alberto Campanile for alienating the affections of his wife, Maria McClelland Elliott, whom he married at Dillon, S. C., in 1895. Elliott also sued his wife for a divorce, naming Campanile as respondent.

The defendant, who is wealthy and is head of the Società Fonografica Italiana, a photograph concern of 152 Mulberry street, is accused of showing attentions to Mrs. Elliott from 1908 until the present time.

Mrs. Elliott came into public notice in 1907 and 1908 when she sought to free from an asylum in Connecticut her second cousin, Miss Gile (Carmel) McClelland, who inherited \$200,000 from her father. Her efforts were unsuccessful.

## JOBS APLENTY KEEP MEN OUT OF NAVY, SAYS DANIELS

Prosperity Makes It Hard to Get 8,000 Recruits Needed Now—New Ships Will Increase Shortage, but He Is Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Daniels admitted today that a grave problem is facing the navy in its efforts to recruit men in the service up to the number which may be required with the completion of the additional ships being built and to be authorized.

At present, he said, the enlisted personnel is larger than ever before, the total being 54,011. While the present law fixes the total strength at 51,500 an amendment has exempted from this total all prisoners and men assigned to service with the naval militia. The navy, he said, is 4,500 more than the enlisted strength on March 1, 1915, the increase being at the rate of 3,221 a year. During the previous three years the enlisted strength was increased by only 3,278, or at the rate of 1,093 a year. "These figures," the Secretary said, "are important as bearing upon the various recommendations urged upon Congress for large increases in the enlisted personnel of the navy. While I myself have recommended an increase of 15,000 men it will require the strongest possible effort to get the men unless some national emergency should arise to prompt enlistments; and most of the people who are talking glibly of adding 15,000 or more men to the service do not appreciate how extremely hard it is to get the men."

### Hard to Get 10,000 in a Year.

Adding that it would be marvelous if the navy could get as many as 10,000 new men in a year the Secretary explained that before making the addition of a single man the Department has to provide for the shortage which develops by reason of expired enlistments, discharges for bad conduct, deaths and other causes.

"It is the purpose," the Secretary said, "to keep twenty dreadnoughts in full commission. The five additional battleships, not considering the additional smaller craft to be constructed, will require approximately 5,000 more men, so that the number to be provided by enlistments each year will be materially increased. The first year that the additional dreadnoughts are put in commission the Department, he agreed, would have to raise 15,000 more men, including the 8,000 required to fill up natural losses."

Explaining that the difficulty in getting men was principally due to the prosperity of the country and the opportunities for lucrative work outside of the navy the Secretary nevertheless expressed the hope that by extraordinary efforts the necessary increases could be obtained.

"I have asked Congress," he said, "for a special appropriation of \$25,000 to enable us to maintain more recruiting stations and get out more literature to attract recruits."

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## BUNDLES SWAMPING HEBREW CHARITIES

Collection Extended to Last a Week, With 100,000 Donors Hoped For.

"Bundle Day" started yesterday at the Industrial Department of the United Hebrew Charities, 27 Greene street, before the day had well begun it was seen that instead of a day a "bundle week" was needed. The time was extended accordingly, and the spring collection campaign will last until next Monday night.

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## HELD FOR LIBEL AS RESULT OF SPY TALK

Scott Dabo and Charles D. Helm Accused by Ralph B. Strassburger.

### FOLLOWS SLANDER SUIT

Scott Dabo and Charles D. Helm, editors of the *Seven Seas Magazine*, were held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville court yesterday on a charge of criminal libel, made by Ralph B. Strassburger, former naval officer and Annapolis football player, now a director of the Navy League of the United States. They were held in the custody of their counsel, Thomas J. Keogh, and each defendant will give \$500 bail to-day.

Strassburger contends that Dabo and Helm libeled him in saying for publication that he was an agent of the German secret propaganda in this country. In cross-examining him yesterday, Keogh indicated that the defendant may plead justification if the case comes to trial. He asked Strassburger if he had ever upheld the von Tirpitz submarine policy. The former naval officer replied that he had thought Americans should not travel on ships of belligerent nations, but that he had not been so definite as to say that he had condemned the sinking of the Lusitania.

Didn't a prominent New Yorker tell you, coming from Long Island in a club car last summer, that you were a German spy? the lawyer asked.

"I do not remember any such incident," came the reply.

"Isn't it true that you are pro-German?"

"I am pro-American," Strassburger admitted, that he formerly lived at the home of his father-in-law, Frederick G. Bourne, ex-commander of the New York Yacht Club, and that the Sayville wireless station, controlled by Germany until the United States seized it, was a mile away. But he denied that he knew any of the German managers or operators at the station.

The Magistrate finally ruled that this line of questioning was irrelevant.

Mr. Keogh said he would show that the libel charge was a fishing expedition whereby Strassburger hoped to get evidence to defend himself in the \$25,000 slander suit which Dabo and Helm have started against him. He also contended that Strassburger bore malice toward Dabo and Helm because they interfered with his plan of getting control of the Navy League, and that what Dabo and Helm had said in the heat of passion was not to be held against him.

Magistrate McQuade ruled, however, that all this was beside the point in the case. He said the case was held to-day to defend himself in the \$25,000 slander suit which Dabo and Helm have started against him. He also contended that Strassburger bore malice toward Dabo and Helm because they interfered with his plan of getting control of the Navy League, and that what Dabo and Helm had said in the heat of passion was not to be held against him.

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